NOTE XII.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF EXOTIC LONGICORN BEETLES

DESCRIBED BY

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Erythrus Rothschildi, n. sp.

Length 30 millim.; breadth at the shoulders 7 millim. — Above dull red, the mandibles and the vertex of the head as well as the antennae black; the anterior half of the pronotum provided with two elongate slightly curved and divergent black spots which bear on their posterior end a nipple-shaped tubercle; between these tubercles and the base of the pronotum, but somewhat more outwardly, a slightly raised punctiform black dot is present; the scutellum is covered with red and with black hairs. — Body beneath dull black, the extreme hinder margin of the four basal ventral segments very shining; the legs subnitid, black, the anterior and intermediate coxae red; moreover a band across the base of the prosternum and its front margin, as well as the throat, red.

Elongate, rather broad, the elytra nearly parallel. The head small, prolonged anteriorly, the interantennary ridge, which is divided by a deeply impressed line, is separated from the clypeus by a narrow curved groove; the antennae are short, having a length of not quite two thirds of that of the elytra; the scape, which is densely punctured, is about equal in length to the 2nd and 3rd joint taken

together, the 4th joint is the shortest of all, except the 2nd, the 5th distinctly longer, the 6th somewhat longer than the 5th, the following ones subequal in length to the 6th; joints 5 to 10 dilated on their outer side and serrated, the 11th appendiculate and distinctly longer than the 10th.

The prothorax strongly narrowing in curved lines towards the front margin which is straight, turned upwards, and preceded by a narrow furrow; the base is constricted and faintly bisinuate; in front of the middle of the base, between and immediately behind the nipple-shaped tubercles, the disk is distinctly raised, the top of the elevation nitid, sparsely punctured; the pronotum is covered with indistinct curved wrinkles or scratches. The scutellum is broadly heart-shaped.

The elytra are strongly rounded at the shoulders, broadly rounded posteriorly and strongly spined at the suture; the sides are straight and nearly parallel; the elytra are densely punctured throughout and each of them shows two very distinct parallel costae, one along the middle, the other midway between this and the suture; these costae join the suture separately at some distance from the apex; on the outer half two almost inconspicuous costae are present which are evanescent anteriorly and posteriorly.

The under surface of the head and the prosternum are transversely wrinkled, and the metasternum shows an impressed line along the middle; the abdomen is broad, parallel-sided, and suddenly truncate at the apex; the apical margin densely fringed with black hairs. The legs are short, the tibiae of the middle- and hind legs shorter than the femora; they are finely and densely punctured, and the under side of the femora is separated from the sides by a raised smooth line; the under side of the anterior femora is covered with a grey, that of the intermediate and posterior femora with a black pubescence.

One female example from Sukabumi (West Java) in the collections of the Tring Museum. — I have much pleasure

in dedicating this conspicuous species to Walter von Rothschild, Esq., the founder of the above quoted Museum.

Obs. The Longicorns described by van Lansberge [1]) under the names of *Ephies palliatus* and *Ephies ligystropteroides* both belong to the same genus as the species here described. The latter is very closely allied to *ligystropteroides*, but it is larger and proportionately broader, the elytra are entirely of a red colour and more finely punctured, etc.

Aphrodisium tibiale, n. sp.

Length 33 millim.; breadth at the shoulders $8^1/_4$ millim. — Rather pale brown, the tip of the mandibles, the eyes, the four apical joints of the antennae (partly), the anterior and posterior margin of the prothorax, the lateral margins of the scutellum, the margins of the metasternum, and the base of the ventral segments, black. The insect is covered with a short pubescence which is velvety on the pronotum, scutellum and elytra [2]); the colour of the pubescence is ochraceous, strongly tinted with sepia on the elytra, and with a golden hue on the sterna.

The sculpture of the head is hidden by the pubescence, but a smooth line along the vertex is visible; the interantennary ridge is deeply emarginate in the middle and pointed laterally; the antennae are slender and reach slightly beyond the base of the apical third of the elytra; the scape is short, slightly longer than half the length of the 3rd joint and somewhat widened out at the top on the outside; the 3rd joint once and a half as long as the 4th; the 4th to 7th equal in length to each other, the succeeding joints slightly decreasing in length, the apical one however somewhat longer.

The anterior margin of the pronotum is distinctly pro-

1) Notes from the Leyden Museum, Vol. VI (1884), pp. 91 and 92.

2) A short keel on the pronotum in front of the scutellum, and the shoulders, the scutellar region and the costae on the elytra are destitute of pubescence, which perhaps results from abrasion.

duced in the middle and separated from the disk by an obsolete groove; just before the base the thorax is narrowly constricted; the disk is provided with four obsolete tubercles which are arranged two by two; between the posterior pair a short naked keel is present; the sides of the prothorax are strongly angulated. The scutellum has a somewhat elongate triangular shape.

The elytra are rounded at the shoulders; their lateral margins are sinuate, the sutural ones dehiscent from a little beyond the middle which makes the elytra narrower towards the end than at the base; the apices are rounded both at the sutural and external angles, more broadly however at the latter; each elytron is provided with three slightly raised longitudinal lines of which the central one is distinctly curved.

The under surface of the head is sparsely wrinkled. The prosternum between the anterior coxae is rounded, slightly raised along the middle. The posterior margin of the 5th ventral segment is nearly straight, that of the 6th broadly, not deeply emarginate with rounded lateral angles; an impressed line runs along the middle of the 6th segment.

The middle and hind legs are elongate, the femora of the latter do not fully reach to the end of the elytra and the tibiae of the same pair are not compressed but rounded, and slightly constricted at some distance from the apex.

One male example from the Khasia Hills (Assam) in the collections of the Tring Museum.

It may be that this somewhat aberrant species is not correctly referred to the genus *Aphrodisium*. But I do not see any better place for it.

Leyden, November 1894.